similar manner on the cover of the package addressed to Mr. Armour. Further confir-

prepared by a skilled man. The lead pipe is plugged at both ends with cork, and the lead hammered down over the opening to

Owens's statement, made to Inspector Stuart, recites that on Sunday night, at 11:30,

he went into the alley near the "L" tracks, at Congress street, and there overheard the

A Harmless Bomb.

morning. The contents were found to be

SWITCH NOT CLOSED

C., H. & D. EXPRESS CRASHES INTO A

FREIGHT AT MILTON, O.

Caboose of the Latter Train Tele-

scoped and Many People Injured

-Another Serious Wreck.

LIMA. O., Dec. 16.-There was a wreck on

the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad

this evening. The fast express, north bound,

which left here at 5 p. m., crashed into a

local freight on a siding at Milton, forty

miles north of here, and the following peo-

ple were injured, no one being killed:

MISS ROSE BAROUGH, Custer, O.

MRS. B. G. DOTY, Custer, O.

MISS MARY LANCE, Custer, O.

MRS. E. A. BALMOR, Custer, O.

MATTHEW BLAUSIUS, Custer, O.

CHARLES BLAUSIUS, Custer, O.

CLARK HOYT, engineer, Lima, O.

Twenty-five others injured less seriously

were able to go to their homes. All those

whose names are given were brought here.

geons left here shortly after 7 o'clock and

The passenger train was in charge of

conductor John Clancey and engineer

Clark Hoyt and fireman James Osman, of

this city. The freight had pulled in on

the siding, but the switch was not closed.

The engine of the express plowed through

the caboose and a dozen or more of the

freight cars. In the caboose of the local

were many people, who were about to go

to Weston to a lodge meeting. All of these

were more or less injured. The caboose

Stock Drover Killed.

DOVER, N. J., Dec. 16 .- A disastrous

wreck, which was attended with fatal re-

sults, occurred at this place early this

morning. W. E. Caldwell, of Iowa, a stock

drover, was instantly killed, four cattle

on the road was blocked for several hours.

Port Morris, both on the Delaware, Lacka-

wanna & Western railroad. Wesley John-

son, engineer of the extra train, stuck to his post during the crash and escaped

without a scratch. About twenty head of

killed or so badly injured that they had to

along and dashed into the caboose in the rear of the Buffalo train. There were sev-

SHOT BY A CHIEF JUSTICE.

Snodgrass at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 16.-Chief

Justice D. L. Snodgrass, of the Supreme

Court of Tennessee, shot and painfully in-

jured lawyer John R. Beasley in the law

office of Congressman Brown, of this city,

a few minutes before noon to-day. Judge

Snodgrass entered the law offices to see

Mr. Spurlock, who is a partner of Congressman Brown. Mr. Beasley was sitting at a desk. Walking up to him, the Chief

Justice denounced an article in the Times,

which appeared over his (Beasley's) signa-

ture, as a lie. Mr. Beasley protested that

it was the truth. They came to blows, and Judge Snodgrass drew a pistol and shot at

Beasley twice. One ball entered the lef

arm near the wrist and came out near the elbow; the other ball lodged in the ceiling.

card to the Times were to the effect that the Supreme Court rendered a decision in the case of a railroad debt case of the

State from a political standpoint and not from justice. The shooting has created great excitement. Judge Snodgrass went before Justice Cowart and waived trial, and on giving \$1,000 bond was released.

NEGRO SHUT TO DEATH.

The Body Placed in the Street and

Colored Men Warned Not to Bury It.

DECATUR, Ala., Dec. 16,-'Squire Jones,

colored, who was arrested and lodged in

the Courtland calaboose, charged with

burning a barn, was taken from the lock-up

by unknown persons Saturday night for the

purpose of extorting from him a confes-sion. The negro ran from his captors and

was shot to death. The negroes of the town became frenzied with indignation over the affair and placed the dead body on the public street and forbade any of their own race burying it on pain of death. The negro's body remained exposed all Sunday, and this

norning the authorities took charge of it

Warrants are out for the arrest of sus-

SUIT AGAINST THE CLOVER LEAF

Ex-President Harrison Makes an Ar-

gument Before Judge Ricks.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 16 .- Judge Ricks lis-

The charges made by Mr. Beasley in h

John R. Beastey Wounded by D.

passenger engine and burned up.

CHARLES SEAMAN, Custer, O.

JOHN BOLTON, Custer, O.

JAMES OSMAR, Lima, O.

came back with the injured.

JOEL BORSCHER, Lima.

JOHN BRUCH, Custer, O.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The district chemist made an analysis to-day of the alleged bomb or infernal machine which

make the cork plugs hold.

They do say-these folks that know-That there's a charm in mistletoe That there's a charm in mistletoe.
That when you see it gently swing
Above the head of some "sweet thing"
You have a perfect right to kiss
Fair on the lips that pretty miss.
Well, underneath our balcony
We've hung some mistletoe, and we
Don't care how many wish to try
It's pleasant charm when passing by.
And if we hear a soft smack—well,
We're not the ones who'll go and tell.

It's lucky to meet under the mistletoe, and luckier still to come in under it, when you come in to such dollar-saving as is offered in our Clearing sale of Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Reefers.

MEN'S \$28, \$30 and \$35 OVERCOATS......\$24.85 MEN'S \$22, \$24 and \$25 OVERCOATS......\$18.85 MEN'S \$15, \$18 and \$20 OVERCOATS......\$10.85 MEN'S \$7 GRAY MELTON OVERCOATS.... \$4.85

Boys' \$8 and \$10 Reefers.....\$5.95 Boys' \$6 and \$7 Reefers.....\$4.95 Boys' \$5 Reefers.....\$3.48

The When

Closing-Out Sale of . . .

MANUS

Regardless of Price.

We have purchased the entire business of Smith & Nixon, and as we are compelled to vacate the old warerooms, we will sell out the entire stock at a great sacrifice.

The stock is one of the finest ever in the city, consisting of

Fine Pianos in all the various styles of Fine Woods.

No Reserve.

Call Early for Choice.

Cash or Payments to good parties.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

NOTE-Sale at Smith & Nixon's old warerooms, 58 & 60 N. Penn, St.

It will soothe and comfort you.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

BIG FOUR ROUTE

Personally Conducted Are rapidly coming to the front because they deserve to. Excursion

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

December 20.

\$11.35 For the Round Trip. \$11.35

Tickets good to return for ten days. Passengers have the choice of routes via ither Cincinnati or Louisville.

ther Cincinnati or Louisville. The Big Four is the quickest route. rains run as follows: rrive Atlanta......*10:40 p. m. *12:10 noon

Leave Indianapolis. 4:00 a. m. 3:10 p. m.

Arrive Atlanta 10:40 p. m. 12:10 noon

Vestibule trains with sleeping and dining cars, Indianapolis to Cincinnati and
Cincinnati and Louisville to Atlanta.

Special rates at Atlanta hotels and special sleeper via Cincinnati route for passengers taking this line. Call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street 36 Jackson place and Union Station and secure tickets and berth in sleeper.

*Daily. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

\$11.35 ATLANTA and RETURN \$11.35

C., H. & D. RY.

- TICKETS ON SALE -

FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1895.

fickets good to return for ten days. Single tickets sold at above rate. Direct connec-GEO, W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORTEST LINE TO

Puliman Vestibule Train Service. Trains leave daily at 11.50 noon and 12.35 night. Arrive Chicago 5.30 p. to. and 7.40 a. m.
Leave Chicago daily 12.65 noon and 8.30 p. m.
Arrive Indianapolis 5.25 p. m. and 3.25 a. m.
Monon Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves 4.00 chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West Vashington street. GEO, W. HAYLER, D. P. A. FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.

Cutlery

A beautiful lot of pearl-handle goods for Holiday Presents.

OUR BOTTLING OF Rye and Bourbon Whiskies

3 bar 1889..... 1.25

4 bar 1885..... 1.50 See the bars are on the label. POWER & DRAKE.

Distributors of Fine Imported and Do-

WILL OPEN A Cigar and

Billiard Parlor 59 N. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

L. CHAMBERS. New Lemcke Buildir .

VICTORY FOR "MOSE" GUNST. He Will Retain the Position of Police

Commissioner for Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 .- M. B. Gunst, better known all over the country as "Mose" Gunst, has been confirmed in his position as police commissioner by the Supreme Court. Gunst was appointed police commissioner, a life office, by Governor Markham just before he retired from office. The appointment, although relating to San Francisco alone, created a great stir all over California, ministers and others objecting to Gunst because of his reputation as a sporting man, although not a word could be said against his integrity. When Governor Budd came into office he promptly appointed Stewart Mensies, a highly reected citizen, to succeed Gunst. The latter refused to give up his office, and the case was carried into the courts. Gunst won in the lower courts, and the full bench

terest in police affairs, and has instituted many reforms in the department here as the result of an extended tour of investigation in the Eastern cities. PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY.

of the Supreme Court to-day sustained the

pointment Gunst has taken an active in-

ision of the lower court. Since his ap-

Concern with a Capital of \$2,000,000 Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16 .- The Pacific Cable Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, was incorporated to-day under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The company formed for the purpose of constructing, laying, operating and maintaining an electric submarine cable in the Pacific ocean with telegraph lines and connections for the transmission of messages. The capital stock of the company is divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each. The incorporators and the number of shares taken by each follow: A beautiful lot of pearl-handle goods for Holiday Presents.

LILY & STALNAKER.

the number of shares taken by each follow: Abram S. Hewitt, New York, 1,500 shares; D. O. Mills, New York, 1,000 shares; G. B. Dodge, New York, 1,000 shares; Fred D. Grant, New York, 500 shares; Wager Swayne, New York, 500 shares; J. J. Hill, St. Paul, 1,000 shares; Z. S. Spaulding, San Francisco, 2,500 shares; John H. Browning, Tenafly, N. J., 1,000 shares; Mason W. Tyler, Plainfield, N. J., 1,000 shares.

PHILADELPHIA CONDUCTORS AND

Higher Wages, Fewer Hours' Work and the Privilege of Joining a Union Among Their Demands.

10,000 TOILERS LOCKED OUT

STRUGGLE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN IN THREE CITIES.

Cincinnati Chosen as the Next Meeting Place of the Federation of Labor -No Change in Headquarters.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.-At 4 o'clock -morrow morning the street-car lines of this city will be tied up in a general strike. That step was decided on late to-night. The conductors and motormen are waging war for an increase of wages, fewer hours, and the privilege of belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Street-railway Employes. Dissatisfaction has been growing for a long time, but reached a high pitch immediately after the recent consolidation of all the local lines into one companythe Union Traction. Then action was pretion, appeared in this city and took charge of the affairs of the malcontents. A crisis was reached to-day. At a meeting held this morning, a committee of one was appointed to convey an ultimatum to President Welsh. He did so and returned with the information given by the president himself that there would be no answer and that no person connected with any labor organization would be recognized. This report was received to-night at a meeting of the committee having charge of the railway men's affairs. Meanwhile, a number of subcommittees who had been polling the streetcar lines, made their report. According to these, the sentiment of the motormen and favor of a strike. After long and earnest general strike on all the lines of the company, which controls every car in the city, hour to-night or the first thing in the morn-President Manon said he was confident that irrespective of whether they are members of the Amalgamated Association or not. He said that the association numbers close

hold a monster mass meeting, to last all committee, headed by ex-Governor Pattison. and Thomas Martindale, appeared and asked for a private conference. The general impression was that they meant to induce the men not to strike. This was granted and the leaders retired. When this move was taken it was in the neighborhood of 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock they were still nestness, for their voices could be heard in high tones in the body of the hall. While this was going on the hall gradually filled, and crowds of uniformed conductors and motormen stood in groups discussing the

situation. It was a noticeable fact that their demeanor was one of euthusiasm. THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICE During the evening President Manon addressed the men in an informal manner. He spoke as if the strike was an assured fact. First, he cautioned them, in the event of a tie-up to act like gentlemen throughout. Then he begged them to keep away from the "rum shops," adding: "If we win

I'll drink enough for the whole crowd after it's all over." To-night the following appeal was issued by the railway men to the people of Phila-

delphia: delphia has repeatedly refused an interview

to the committee of railway employes for the purpose of arbitrating pending difficul-ties, thereby placing themselves in a position to adopt other measures to bring about a conference. Much as we desire to avoid anything that might prove of great inconvenience to the public in general, we find the only alternative is to take up the gauntlet they have thrown down. They are daily discharging our men for belonging to an association formed for their benefit and protection and we now appeal to you for a continuance of your sympathy and assistance and to pardon us should any inconvenience result through the line of policy we have adopted." The demands of the men in detail, are:

"First-That ten consecutive hours shall constitute a day's work, with no less than thirty minutes for meals, and for which the sum of \$2 shall be paid. ond-That all cars shall be vestibuled for the protection of motormen; said work to be done within a reasonable time. "Third-That sweepers, snow ploughs and trippers shall be considered as special work, and shall be subject to increased pay. "Fourth-That no employe shall be discharged for belonging to this (the amalgamated) or any other organization, except fust cause; that all men discharged by

reason of their affiliation with said organ-ization shall be immediately reinstated." Shortly after 11 o'clock the conference was over, and President Mahon, stepping forward, announced to the waiting streetallway men the decision of their committee and asked them to ratify it by standing The crowd arose as one man and gave vent to a shout of accord. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Mahon then proceeded to counsel them as to their future actions. He spoke long and earnestly, and appealed to them, as they valued success, to be firm, and, above everything else, to act like gentlemen and to discountenance anything in the shape of disorder. He said: No one is more sorry than I that this strike will occur. Let us fight it to a finish. and accept nothing but what we have demanded." He then for the second time asked the men to ratify the committee's The enthusiasm that followed cleary indicated that the men were most earnest n their purpose to quit work at 4 o'clock and rest their success on the future. The meeting then broke up, the men repairing

nmittee then went into executive ses TEN THOUSAND IDLE TAILORS. Lockout Begun in New York, Brook

to the various parts of the city, where their late comrades gathered. The strikers

lyn and Jersey City. NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- To-night about en thousand tailors in this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City, are locked out. There are 195 shops in the Employers' Association and of this number eighty-three have posted the new card and the rest are expected to follow within a few days. Twenty thousand workmen may be involved, for that is the number controlled by the broth-

erhood in the three cities named. The varying stories of the two opposing factions relate both to the cause and meaning of the stand made by the contractors. Benjamin Schweitzer, who is at present in charge of the strike, Harry Jackson, a

brotherhood, and a number of others united in insisting that the move of the contractors meant an attempt to return to the old task system. This, they claim, means that the contractor becomes virtually the judge as to what constitutes a day's work. He gives an employe, for example, ten garments to do per day, and he has to do them in order to get credit for a day's work regardless of the time it may take him. The contract which the employers signed last summer provided that the hands should work ten hours a day; that they should have their own chairman—who really acted chiefiy as a time-keeper—in each shop, and that a delegate of the union should have the privilege of examining into the condition of each shop once a month, he being allowed fifteen minutes for the work. For the faithful compliance with these conditions the contractors gave bonds in the sum of \$100 for each machine. A shop has anywhere from one to twenty-five machines. The sudden action of the bosses in locking out their employes is said by the latter to be entirely unwarranted, and, in fact, a great surprise to them. They have kept to the agreement strictly, they say, and only desire now to be given an opportunity to continue to do so. Now that it is forced upon them, though, they assert that they will fight it out to the end.

The contractors admit the signing of the

end.

The contractors admit the signing of the agreement, but said that it was a one-sided agreement, and that they will have none of it. Others try to make the point that the men themselves have first broken the agreement, because it provides that in case of rush times the union shall see that each shop gets all the extra men required. This, they assert, the brotherhood has not done.

Benjamin Wilkowski, the secretary of the employers' organization, insists, however, that the agreement has nothing to do with the case. "It simply means," said he, "that the case. "It simply means," said he, "that we are going to run our own shops. Under the present system we cannot discharge an incompetent man without having the union down on us, and we have resolved to put an end to that sort of thing." Mr. Wilkowski denied that there was any intention to return to the task system, or that there was any lock-out even. "We simply put our rules up in our shops," he said. "Those who want to work under them may."

The new rules, so-called, are printed on large cards, with both the English and Hecipitated by the numerous discharges from the company's service of men belonging to the Amalgamated Association. Many conferences have been sought by the various committees representing the railway men, but all have been rejected by President large cards, with both the English and Hebre English and day only. Payment made each Monday. The proprietor is the only boss of this shop, and the management of it is under his conemployes and employers held meetings this afternoon. The locked-out men met at Walhalla Hall, and were ad-dressed by Herman Robinson, Benjamin Schweitzer and others. At the headquarters of the contractors a lively discussion of the situation ensued. Secretary Wilkowski, however, would not make known what tran-

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Next Convention to Be Held in Cincinnati-No Change in Headquarters. NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Contrary to general expectation the Federation of Labce did not conclude its work up to the time of adjournment to-night and a session will be through the mail. He claimed to have held to-morrow at which several matters of minor interest will be disposed of. Today the chief work of the convention was the selection of a city at which to hold the next meeting. Chicago did not make a strong effort to secure the prize and when A similar visit was paid Mr. Pullman Suning, when the first day cars start out. | the matter was put to a vote Cincinnati and Nashville were the only contestants. nearly all the men employed would go out | The Ohio city won on a vote of 1.700 to 381. President McBride presided at to-day's ses-

When the session opened to-day an adto 4,500 men and, with the others, over six | verse report was presented on a resolution offered by the Bakers' International Union to remove the headquarters of the federation to Chicago. Delegate Pomeroy said the resolution was an attempt to remove night, at Harmonie Hall, Eleventh and the headquarters to new York. He was in favor of the headquarters remaining where they now are-at Indianapolis. Delegate Weissman, who presented the resolution, said he was in favor of the offices remaining at Indianapolis and the report was

> tificate of affiliation be hereafter granted to a federal labor union in whole or in part, composed of members of existing trades unions." The federal labor unions are composed of both men and women, and Samuel Gompers, president-elect, objected to the phrase, "or in part," because it might strike at the women wage-earners who form with men to help organize labor. After a heated discussion Delegate Pomeroy offered the following resolution as a substitute: "That no more than three federal labor unions shall be chartered in any one city and no federal labor union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active trade

> The committee on organization reported favorably for the appropriation of a sum not exceeding \$500 for the organization of the textile workers in the South and from the North to look after the work. The reso-

> Delegate O'Donnell, third vice presidentelect, spoke vigorously against dual organization and spoke particularly against the International Machinists' Union. He represents the International Association of Machinists, with over 450 lodges. Mr. O'Connell desires the federation to withdraw the charter of the dual organization. The International Association does not want anything but machinists, of which there are twenty-five thousand, while the other organization takes in all kinds of workmen in the machinists' trade. Mr. Pahle, of the International Machinists' Union, had made the statement that his organization would withdraw from the federation and affiliate with the Socialist organization. Mr. O'Connell said he would double the membership of his organization if the charter of the other organization was withdrawn. Delegate Barnes spoke against the withdrawal

> President McBride spoke in favor of the International Machinists' Union. He said the other body had a membership of while the one he favored had only 500, but it was the original organization, and he believed the other should affiliate with it. The new organization had compelled the older one to withdraw the color line. "In my opinion," said the President, "the International Association of Machinists should cease to exist and affiliate with the Machinists' Union and this body from now on." After much argument on the question of the ma-chinists' trades and their troubles the mat-ter was finally settled by agreeing to re-voke the charter of the International Machinists' Union. The special order of the day was then taken up, naming the next convention place.

Delegate Rist named Cincinnati and dele-gate Pomeroy named Nashville. The vote showed 1,760 in favor of Cincinnati and 381 George Francis Train made a brief address on labor topics, and was followed by Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of Boston, president of the Woman's League, who told of the position in the industrial world of women. Because of the small money paid for labor, many of them begin a life of shame. This

should be remedied and more money paid fer with the managers of the American Tobacco Company made a report through deleresident Duke would not listen to the proposition to have the employes become mended that the boycott levied a month ago be continued, and the matter was referred to the committee on labels and boycotts. committee on resolutions reported favorably on a resolution amending the provisions of the alien laws, making it a alty for an emigrant to swear falsely about his mission to this country. ommittee on resolutions presented a resolu-ion, the substance of which provides that there should be more voting outside of party lines, and that labor measures be given preference to party measures, and, there-fore, allow more independence at the ballot

BOXES BY A MAIL COLLECTOR.

One of the Deadly Packages Ad dressed to George M. Pullman and the Other to Philip D. Armour.

BOTH MILLIONAIRES WARNED

CHINES WOULD BE MAILED.

The Informer Arrested on Suspicion that He Himself Sent the Bombs and Hoped to Obtain a Reward.

utes late shall not start work before a nue and Fourteenth street and the other quarter of a day. All hands hired by the at Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street. day only. Payment made each Monday. The second machine was laid on the box The second machine was laid on the box just as Kirkwood approached it to make his collection. He saw a man of rough appearance lay a package on the box and walk away. When he reached the mail box he found the package to be similar to the one he had picked up at Fourteenth street and addressed in the same handwriting. Each package weighed about twenty-four ounces, and the poorly scrawled addresses were alone enough to attract the attention

> chine was on its way to Mr. Armour from two men talking in an alley. The emday night, presumably by the same perhaving left the city on Sunday.

DANGEROUS PACKAGES. has been established without a doubt.

That Mr. Armour had been notified of the onversation reported to have been overheard by a citizen last night, was confirmed by a message to the postal station nearest deliver any letters to the house. Armour's private secretary, W. J. Quinn, said, to-day, that last night a man, unknown to anyone in the office, had entered and informed C. W. Comes, the manager, that a plot was on foot to destroy Mr. Armour. An infernal machine, he asserted, had been mailed to him and he warned Mr. ir's representatives to have the matter looked into. Mr. Quinn sald: "We did not put much reliance in the man's words, order to be on the safe side, turned the matter over to the postal authorities and let it end there. we have no further 'Did no one secure the name of the stranger who brought the information to

"What was the man's appearance?"

whom he dealt, is not in just now."
As stated, Mr. Armour is on his way Jacksonville, Fla., whither he started yes-terday. It was denied, however, that the rumor of some one having designs on life had anything to do with the milli aire's leaving town. It was asserted that he had already left the city when the news of the mailing of the infernal machine reached the ears c' his employes, and that the matter would disturb Mr. Armour very ittle if he had heard of it. It is believed by some of Mr. Armour's friends, however, that the packer left town in order to escape at least the annoyance the publicity of the affair would give him, and that he knew as much of it as did the employes when he left town yesterday. ONE OF THE "SUSPECTS."

Albert Reaser was arrested to-day on the strength of statements made by Collector Kirkwood, who said that the man whom he saw place the package on the box resembled a man whom he had seen arrested last summer for throwing stones at Mr. Pullman's windows. He was under the pression that the men were one and same, and Reaser, who was the stone thrower, was at once brought in. He denies in the strongest manner that he sent the package through the mail. Reaser is also charged with lounging around million-aire Marshall Field's home, on Prairie aveue, near the Pullman and Armour resi-Reaser had been found several imes in the same locality previous to his arrest, and on his person were letters ad-dressed in his own handwriting to Marshall Field and George M. Pullman, asking for employment. He was formerly an inmate of the Dunning Insane Asylum, from whence he escaped Nov. 15. Reaser claims to have worked in Kirk's soap factory up to a short time ago, and seems perfectly harmless, though the police are suspicious of him, and believe he is only pretending to be insane or unbalanced. "I didn't mail any packages or letters to anybody, and would have delivered the letanybody, and would have delivered the letters I had in my pocket only I was afraid of being caught by the police," said Reaser. When arrested Reaser, replying to a question as to why he was lcafing around the house, said: "Why, Marshall Field has buried his money in the yard, and I am going to find it."

S. A. Owens, the man who informed the lettered to the arguments of ex-President tened to the arguments arguments arguments arguments argument

Mesers, Armour and Pullman Sunday night the judge.

TWO FOUND ON STREET LETTER

mation of the theory is found in the fact that Owens's business is that of a worker in metals, and the fact that the bomb was

conversation between two men to the effect that they intended sending bombs to Messrs. Armour and Pullman. He then called at both homes of the men and notified them of the intention of the conspirators. Owens denies that he sent the machine through

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 .- A bold conspiracy to was found on the doorstep of Spanish assassinate George M. Pullman and Philip Minister DeLome's residence yesterday D. Armour has just come to light, and every effort is being made to apprehend the perpetrators of the plot. This morning two packages were received at postal station L, of which William H. Hanlon is superintendent, directed to P. D. Armour and George M. Pullman, respectively, and the packages were finally turned over to Postoffice Inspector Stuart for inspection. They proved to be infernal machines, which, had they reached their destination and

The postal authorities were already on the lookout for suspicious packages for Mr. Armour, as a stranger had notified attaches of his office that an infernal maoverheard an exposure of the conspiracy ployes of Mr. Armour did not place much reliance in the story, but informed the postal officials of what they had been told. son who took the trouble to inform Mr. Armour's people. Mr. Pullman had already retired and did not see the visitor, who appeared very much worried and anxious to see the millionaire in person He delivered his message, however, without seeing Mr. Pullman and left a card with his business address. This Mr. Pullman declined to make public afterward, as it might be the exposure of a valuable clew. The man who gave the warning is said to have been a metal polisher named Owens, but this has not yet been entirely confirmed. This evening Mr. Pullman made an effort to locate the owner of the card, but in this he was unsuccessful. He dispatched a confidential man to the place of business specified on the card, but was told sent, being an outside man and seldom at the headquarters of the firm. Mr. Armour is now on his way to Jacksonville, Fia.,

The dangerous character of the package trial test of their contents was made and this proved that the packages contained an explosive in force akin to dynamite. The packages were about eight inches long with three inch ends. They were wooden boxes, each containing a drawer, Matches were friction with sandpaper, which was glued to the box above the drawer, when the latter was placed a piece of lead pipe several inches long. They were wrapped with a light brown paper and addressed in rough hand with pencil. On the margin was writ-

ten: "Contens, wire." The street addresses were, likewise, misspelled.

"No, we did not consider it of enough importance, as no one here believed the

"I did not see him, and Mr. Comes, with

that the infernal machines would be mailed to them, is detained in Postal Inspector Stuart's office on the supposition that he sent the bombs. The theory advanced by Inspector Stuart is that Owens conceived the idea of sending the bombs and notifying the recipients in advance of the mailing of the packages, in the hope of obtaining a good reward. This belief is further strengthened by the similitude of the bad spelling in a statement furnished by Owens in detailing the manner of his securing the information

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPORT FINALLY SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.

the manner of his securing the information of the sending of the packages. In his statement Owens spells "contents" as "contense," as the word was misspelled in a He Predicts a Surplus Next Year of \$6,988,926, Against Estimated Deficit This Year of \$17,000,000.

AGAIN DECRIES GREENBACKS

SUANCE OF LOW-RATE BONDS.

His Views on the Cause of Attacks on the Treasury Gold Reserve-He Says No New Revenue Laws Are Needed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was laid bemorning. The contents were found to be entirely harmless, consisting of three small pieces of zinc taken from an electric battery; a mixture of choloride of ammonium and powdered coal. The receptacle which was half filled with the composition is about the size of a shoe box and on the outside is printed in glit letters, "J. Louis Loose, cut flowers." A small hole was cut in one end of the box and through it projected a paper fuse and three zinc wires. Minister DeLome intends, if possible, to discover the perpetrator of the joke and the police are searching for the offender. No clew has yet been obtained. fore Congress to-day. It consists for the most part of a discussion of why there is a constant efflux of gold under the workings of the present inadequate revenue laws, and some beautifully printed colored plates showing how the gold persists in going out under President Cleveland's administration. It seems curious that with all the time at Mr. Carlisle's disposal since the publication of the President's message, he was unable to do more in this report than merely repeat with parrot-like reiteration all the fallacies and sophistries which he composed for his chief's message and which have been denounced from one end of the country to the other. He still finds in the retirement of the greenbacks and the indiscriminate issue of bonds the only remedy for the present distressed condition of his department and, like the President, tortures all facts and figures to prove that "the situation does not require any legislation for raising additional revenue

by taxation."

Secretary Carlisle's estimates for 1896 and 1897 are interesting and reserve a word of consideration. He estimates that the total revenues for the current fiscal year will be \$431,970,407 and that the total expenditures will be \$448,097,407, leaving a deficit for the fiscal year, which ends on the last day of next June, of \$17,000,000. The daily report of the condition of the treasruy purporting to give the condition of the treasury in its issue of to-day places the deficit to-day for the present fiscal year at \$18,000,000. If the receipts and the expenditures of the government maintain their present comparative attitudes, treasury officials concede that the deficit at the end of this month will amount to at least \$20,000,000, that it to say then, that, according to the confessed figures of Mr. Carlisle's own officers, the Secretary predicts that within the next six months the treasury will be entirely able to meet all current expenses and wipe out in addition the three millions by which his deficit at the end of the first six months of his fiscal year already exceeds the estiare well cared for. A train with six surmated deficit for the entire year. Just how much credence Secretary Carlisle's estimates deserve will be best seen from a brief glance at his former predictions, In his report a year ago, Mr. Carlisle estimated that the deficit for the fiscal year would amount to \$20,000,000, but notwithstanding all the jugglery of his crafty subordinates, the deficit amounted to nearly \$43,000,000, or more than twice as much as he perdicted. In his report for 1893, Mr. Carlisle estimated that the deficit for the fiscal year would be about \$28,000,000. It amounted to nearly \$70,000,000. So it will be took fire after being telescoped with the seen that there is a margin of more than 100 per cent. between Mr. Carlisle's fictions and the final facts. The same proportion will probably exist at the end of the present year. The comforting delusion of an eventual "comfortable surplus" still finds shelter in the Secretary's heart. For 1897 he predicts a surplus of about seven milcars and a caboose were wrecked and travel lions. No comment is necessary on that portion of Mr. Carlisle's report. The trains that collided were the fast Buffalo freight and an extra train from

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. Carlisle Recommends Retirement of Legal-Tender Notes. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Secretary Carlisle's annual report on the state of the be butchered. Sixty or eighty head escaped into the woods and have not yet been shows that the revenues of the government fact that the Buffalo fast freight train was | from all sources during the last fiscal year late. When it got here the signals were set so as to permit the passage of a fast amounted to \$390,373,203. The expenditures been standing here but a few moments when the Port Morris extra came tearing 178,426, leaving a deficit for the year of \$42,805,223. As compared with the fiscal year 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,570,706. eral men in the caboose, most of them cat-tle drovers, and all escaped but Caldwell. although there was a decrease of \$11,329,981 in the ordinary expenditures, which is largely accounted for by a reduction of \$11,134,065 on sugar bountles. The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated, upon the basis of existing laws, at \$431,907,407, and the expenditures at \$448,907,467, which will leave a deficit of \$17,000,000. For the coming fiscal year, ending June 30, 1897, the Secretary estimates the receipts at \$464,793,120, and the expenditures at \$457,884,193, or an estimated surplus of \$6,908,926. The Secretary states briefly the facts concerning the issues of

> which have already been reported to Con-The report shows that the Bering sea patrol fleet during the last season boarded and examined ninety-four vessels, fifty-four of which were engaged in sealing. The number of skins actually counted was 31,216. Many of the vessels in the revenue cutter service, the Secretary says are very old and nearly unseaworthy, and he recommends that four new ones be provided to take the places of the McLane, the Crawford, the Seward and one for the port of . New York. The Secretary says that the government of Great Britain has refused to renew the sealing regulations agreed on for the season of 1894, providing for the sealing up of arms, which leaves the question of the possession and use of arms to be determined wholly by the Paris award. The total catch of seals at sea in the award area during the last season was 56,291, as compared with 61,838 for the season of 1894. The catch on the seal islands was 15,000. A careful count of all the seals on the islands last year makes the number a little over 200,000, a decrease of over one-

bonds during the year, the particulars of

The Secretary devotes a large share of his report to a discussion of the condition of the treasury and the currency, in the argument in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks. "The cash balance in the treasury on the 1st day of December, 1895," he says, "was \$177,406,386, being \$98,072,420 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day, and \$77,406,386 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the Secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year, and have a large cash balance at its close, without imposing additional taxation in any form on the people; but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the fee-